

水氮耦合对冬小麦氮肥吸收及土壤硝态氮残留淋溶的影响

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摘要:在高肥力条件下,大田试验采用裂区设计,主区为不同灌水频次(0~3次),裂区为不同施氮量(0~240 kg/hm²),结合¹⁵N示踪技术,研究了水氮耦合对冬小麦氮肥的吸收利用及生育后期土壤硝态氮累积迁移的影响。结果表明,在一定氮肥水平下,不灌水处理的氮肥利用率高于各灌水处理,各灌水处理的氮肥利用率随灌水次数增加呈上升趋势;增加灌水次数,氮肥耕层残留量和残留率显著降低,氮肥损失量和损失率则明显增加。在一定的灌溉水平上,随施氮量(0~240 kg/hm²)增加,植株总吸氮量、氮肥吸收量、氮肥耕层残留量、氮肥损失量以及损失率均呈上升趋势,而氮肥利用率和耕层残留率呈下降趋势。氮肥水平一定时,在灌0至灌2水范围内,籽粒产量随灌水次数增加呈上升趋势,灌3水处理中施氮处理(N168、N240)的籽粒产量较灌2水处理显著降低;灌水生产效率随灌水次数增加显著下降。在一定灌溉水平上,施氮量由168 kg/hm²增至240 kg/hm²,氮素收获指数和氮肥生产效率显著降低,各灌水处理的生物产量、籽粒产量和籽粒蛋白质含量均无显著变化,不灌水处理的生物产量、籽粒产量显著降低。灌水促进了施氮处理(N168, N240)中土壤硝态氮向下迁移,从开花到收获0~100 cm土层中部分硝态氮迁移到了100~200 cm土层。灌水次数是导致收获期0~100 cm土层残留NO₃⁻-N累积量变化的主导因素;水氮互作效应是决定收获期100~200 cm土层残留NO₃⁻-N累积量变化的主导因素,且灌水效应大于施氮效应。

关键词:冬小麦;水氮耦合;氮肥吸收;土壤硝态氮;产量

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Interactive effects of irrigation and nitrogen fertilizer on nitrogen fertilizer recovery and nitrate-N movement across soil profile in a winter wheat field

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Abstract: The problem of NO₃⁻-N induced groundwater pollution is common in globe including China. The content of NO₃⁻-N in groundwater is seriously affected by excess nitrogen application and irrigation through intensive agricultural practice. However, it has been unclear about the integrated effects of irrigation and nitrogen application on NO₃⁻-N movement across

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soil profile under high yield condition. In this study, we have designed a special experiment to test different irrigation and nitrogen regimes on the fate of N fertilizer, productive efficiency, and the leaching of NO_3^- -N from anthesis to harvest of winter wheat in a high fertile soil. The experiment was carried out in a split-plot design, with 4 frequencies of irrigation being in the main plot and 3 doses of nitrogen representing in the subplot. The four irrigation frequencies were arranged as none, once (at elongation stage), twice (before winter and at elongation stage), thrice (before winter, at elongation stage and anthesis stage). The three doses of nitrogen was $0\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$, $84\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ (basal) + $84\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ (topdressing at elongation stage), $120\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ (basal) + $120\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$ (topdressing at elongation stage). The basal nitrogen was applied together with $105\text{kgP}_2\text{O}_5/\text{hm}^2$ and $105\text{kgK}_2\text{O}/\text{hm}^2$ before sowing. Each treatment had 3 replicates, with a plot of $4.5\text{m} \times 30\text{m}$. In one of the three replicates, microplots of ^{15}N tracing experiments were set with the area of $15\text{cm} \times 44.5\text{cm}$, and isolated with a 30 cm high iron frame. Each ^{15}N microplot had 2 replicates, which was added 10.13 atom % ^{15}N -urea as basal application (before sowing) or topdressing. The rates of N application and irrigation frequency in the microplots were the same to these in the field plot. Jimai 20 (a winter wheat cultivar with strong gluten) was sowed on 4 October 2003 and harvested on 18 June 2004.

The N fertilizer recovery rate of non-irrigation treatments was found to be higher than those of irrigation treatments. It was noted that irrigation treatments increased the recovery rate along with increased irrigation frequency. Both N fertilizer residual amount and residual rate in plough soil ($0 - 25\text{cm}$) layer decreased with increased irrigation frequency, while N fertilizer loss amount and loss rate increased. N recovered by wheat plant, N fertilizer uptake by wheat plant, N fertilizer residual amount in plough soil layer, N fertilizer loss amount as well as loss rate all increased, and N fertilizer recovery rate and soil residual rate both decreased when N fertilizer application amount ranged from 0 to $240\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$. Grain yield had increased with irrigation frequency which ranged from none to twice, however, it was noted to be decreased in thrice irrigation treatment compared with twice irrigation treatment. Water productive efficiency also decreased with increased irrigation frequency. Biomass and grain yield in non-irrigation treatments, N harvest index and N fertilizer productive efficiency all significantly decreased as N fertilizer application increased from 168 to $240\text{kg}/\text{hm}^2$, nevertheless, there were none significant difference in biomass, grain yield and grain protein content among the irrigation treatments. Irrigation accelerated NO_3^- -N leaching in N fertilizer application treatments (N168, N240). Dimensionally, the leaching of NO_3^- -N happened from upper soil ($0 - 100\text{cm}$) to deeper soil ($100 - 200\text{cm}$) during anthesis to harvest of wheat cropping. Our findings suggested that the irrigation frequency was crucial to influence the residual NO_3^- -N accumulation in $0 - 100\text{cm}$ soil profile at harvest. The coupling effect of nitrogen fertilizer and irrigation accessed the process of residual NO_3^- -N accumulation in $100 - 200\text{cm}$ soil at harvest while irrigation played greater role in nitrate movement compared with N fertilizer application.

Key Words: winter wheat; interaction of irrigation and N fertilizer; N fertilizer recovery; soil nitrate-N; grain yield

硝态氮污染地下水已成为国际上普遍关注的问题,我国许多地区地下水质量也在不同程度上受到了硝态氮污染的影响^[1~3]。有研究表明,地下水硝态氮含量与所处环境有着密切关系,灌溉、排水良好的集约化农区,地下水污染风险较高^[4]。地下水硝态氮污染有多种来源,施用氮肥和土壤有机质的矿化是造成硝态盐污染的主要原因^[5~7];有机肥的大量施用也会给土壤带入大量的氮素,同时降低氮肥利用率^[8],不能被作物吸收利用的氮素经过土壤和水文中的脆弱带进入地下水中^[9]。刘宏斌等对北京平原农区的研究表明,地下水硝态氮主要来源于地表淋溶,过量施氮直接导致了硝态氮在土壤剖面中的大量累积^[3],由于硝态氮在土壤中不易被吸附,很容易随水从上层向下淋溶,在不合理灌溉情况下,土壤剖面中累积的硝态氮将不断向下淋溶,对地下水质量安全带来极大威胁^[10,11]。因此,削减农区面源污染,采用合理农田水、氮管理,提高水、氮资源利用效率对保护生态环境具有重要意义。目前关于旱地和中低肥力田作物水、氮管理对土体中硝态氮累积和

迁移的研究已有很多^[12~15],高肥力条件下,水、氮单独效应的研究也有报道^[16,17],而水氮交互效应的探讨仍较为薄弱,且水、氮对硝态氮累积和淋洗的效应不同,二者相互制约,相互促进,关于二者谁是主导因素结果尚不一致。本试验在高肥力大田条件下,设置不同灌溉次数和施氮量试验,结合¹⁵N微区示踪技术,研究水氮耦合对冬小麦氮肥吸收及生育后期残留硝态氮累积和移动的影响,以期为高产田的科学水、氮管理,减少硝态氮累积和迁移以降低地下水污染的风险提供依据。

1 材料与方法

1.1 试验设计

田间试验于2003~2004年度在山东省龙口市北马镇前诸留村高肥力田进行。供试土壤为棕壤,试验地前茬作物为玉米,一年两熟,多年秸秆还田。0~40 cm土层土壤基础养分状况见表1。试验用地播前0~200 cm土层硝态氮和铵态氮含量见表2。品种选用高产强筋冬小麦济麦20。

表1 试验土壤基础养分含量

Table 1 The content of the experimental soil nutrients

土层 Soil layers (cm)	有机质 Organic matter (g/kg)	全氮 Total nitrogen (g/kg)	碱解氮 Alkali-hydrolysable nitrogen (mg/kg)	速效磷 Available phosphorus (mg/kg)	速效钾 Available potassium (mg/kg)
0~20	23.8	1.2	102.4	20.5	134
20~40	4.9	0.9	71.6	7.9	87

表2 试验用地播前0~200cm土层硝态氮和铵态氮含量

Table 2 The content of NO₃⁻-N and NH₄⁺-N in 0~200 cm soil profile before sowing

项目 Item	土层 Soil layers (cm)									
	0~20	20~40	40~60	60~80	80~100	100~120	120~140	140~160	160~180	180~200
硝态氮含量 NO ₃ ⁻ -N content (mg/kg)	16.0	10.7	5.3	4.5	4.1	6.9	8.2	9.4	12.9	10.0
铵态氮含量 NH ₄ ⁺ -N content (mg/kg)	4.8	3.5	3.9	3.06	3.66	3.18	4.14	3.6	3.6	3.5

田间试验分大田试验和¹⁵N微区试验两部分。大田试验采用裂区设计,主区处理为灌水,副区处理为氮肥。灌水处理为全生育期不灌水(W0),拔节期灌1次水(W1),越冬期和拔节期各灌1水(W2)以及越冬期、拔节期和扬花期各灌1水(W3),灌水量用水表控制,各时期灌水量均为60mm;氮肥处理分别为不施氮肥(N0)、基肥84 kgN/hm²+追肥84 kgN/hm²(N168)和基肥120 kgN/hm²+追肥120 kgN/hm²(N240),以普通尿素(含氮45.01%)为氮源。各处理的磷、钾肥使用量分别为105 kgP₂O₅/hm²和105 kgK₂O/hm²,全部作基肥施入。基肥于播前结合耕翻施用,追施氮肥于拔节末期人工开沟施入。每个处理重复3次,小区面积为4.5 m×30 m。试验于2003年10月4日播种,2004年5月7日开花,6月18日收获。除水、肥因子外,其他田间管理均按当地小麦管理进行。小麦生育期内总降水量达228.5 mm(图1),较常年降雨量217.2 mm稍多。

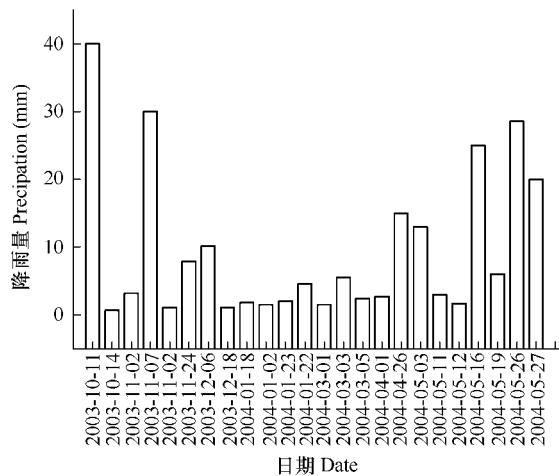


图1 2003~2004年冬小麦生育期内降雨量

Fig. 1 Rainfall during the winter wheat season from 2003 to 2004

¹⁵N微区设在大田试验一个重复小区内,面积为15cm×44.5cm,用15cm、44.5cm、30cm(长、宽、高)的白铁框进行隔离,框内套2行小麦,框体埋入土中25cm,露出地表5cm,微区设两个重复,除施用氮肥选用¹⁵N尿素外,水、肥及其他管理均与所在大田处理一致。¹⁵N尿素由上海化工研究院生产,丰度为10.13%。

1.2 田间取样和测定方法

1.2.1 田间取样及氮素测定

大田试验在小麦收获期调查群体,取样,样品70℃烘干至恒重后,测定干物重。样品粉碎后用凯氏定氮法测定植株全氮和籽粒蛋白质含量。

¹⁵N微区试验在收获期取地上部分小麦植株样和耕层(0~25cm土层)土样,植株样70℃烘至恒重,土样风干处理。¹⁵N样品的¹⁵N丰度采用北京分析仪器厂ZHT203质谱仪分析测定。计算方法:植株总吸氮量(kgN/hm²)=植株干重(kg/hm²)×植株含氮量(%),氮肥吸收量(kgN/hm²)=植株总吸氮量(kgN/hm²)×(施氮处理植株全氮的¹⁵N丰度-对照处理植株全氮的¹⁵N丰度)/标记的¹⁵N原子百分超(%),氮肥利用率(%)=氮肥植株吸收量/施氮量×100。土壤总氮量(kgN/hm²)=土壤容重(g/cm³)×土壤厚度(cm)×土壤含氮量(%)×10⁵,氮肥土壤残留量(kgN/hm²)=土壤总氮量×(施氮处理土壤样品全氮的¹⁵N丰度-对照处理土壤样品全氮的¹⁵N丰度)/标记的¹⁵N原子百分超(%),氮肥土壤残留率(%)=氮肥土壤残留量/施氮量×100。

1.2.2 无机氮(硝态氮和铵态氮)的测定

在小麦的开花期(2004/5/9,浇扬花水前)和收获期(2004/6/17)分别于各处理小区中采集土样,按20cm一层,分10层取0~200cm土样,每个处理取2点分层进行混合。鲜土用0.01 mol/L的CaCl₂溶液浸提,振荡30 min后过滤,制成浸提液,用德国BRAN+LUEBBE公司产AA3型流动分析仪测定浸提液中硝态氮和铵态氮含量(mg/kg),土壤硝态氮绝对累积量(kg/hm²)=土层厚度(cm)×土壤容重(g/cm³)×土壤硝态氮浓度(mg/kg)/10。由于各处理间0~200cm各土层铵态氮量无显著差异,本文仅分析硝态氮量差异。

1.2.3 土壤体积水分含量的测定

时域反射仪(Time Domain Reflectometry,简称TDR)利用金属探针测定土壤介电常数并换算成土壤体积含水量,每20cm为一层次,测深180cm,180~200cm土层体积含水量采用土钻取土烘干法测定。

1.2.4 计算公式

氮素收获指数(%)=籽粒吸氮量/植株吸氮量×100,氮肥生产效率(kg/kgN)=(施氮区籽粒产量-不施氮区籽粒产量)/施氮量,灌水生产效率(kg/mm)=(浇水处理籽粒产量-不浇水处理籽粒产量)/浇水量。

差异显著性检验和回归分析采用DPS(Data Processing System)7.05数据处理软件,作图采用Originpro 7.5软件。

2 结果与分析

2.1 不同水氮处理中施用氮肥的去向

氮肥施入农田后的去向可分为3个部分:(1)被作物吸收;(2)残留在土壤中;(3)通过不同机制和途径损失。表3示出¹⁵N示踪试验得出的氮肥的去向,本试验中氮肥在土壤中的残留指小麦收获后耕层(0~25cm)土壤中氮肥的残留量,残留在耕层以下土层的氮肥计人损失。表3显示,在一定氮肥水平上,不灌水处理(W0)的氮肥利用率高于各灌水处理(W1,W2,W3);各灌水处理间比较,氮肥利用率和植株总吸氮量均随灌水次数增加呈上升趋势;随灌水次数增加,氮肥耕层土壤残留量和残留率显著降低,氮肥损失量和损失率则明显升高。在一定的灌溉水平上,随施氮量(0~240 kg/hm²)增加,植株总吸氮量、氮肥吸收量、氮肥耕层土壤残留量、氮肥损失量以及损失率均呈上升趋势,而氮肥利用率和耕层土壤残留率呈下降趋势。

2.2 不同水氮处理的产量、品质及水、氮生产效率

由表4可以看出,氮肥水平一定时,灌水(W1,W2,W3)利于生物产量和籽粒产量的提高,品质指标籽粒蛋白质含量则显著降低;各灌水处理(W1,W2,W3)间比较,灌水次数增加,生物产量和籽粒蛋白质含量均无

显著变化,而灌水生产效率显著下降。灌水次数由1次(W1)增至2次(W2)对籽粒产量无显著影响,进一步增加灌水次数,灌3水处理(W3)中各施氮处理(N168、N240)的籽粒产量较W2显著降低。在一定灌溉水平上,在0~168 kg/hm²范围内,施氮能不同程度地增加生物产量和籽粒产量,并显著提高籽粒蛋白质含量;施氮量由168 kg/hm²增至240 kg/hm²,在全生育期不灌水(W0)条件下导致生物产量和籽粒产量显著降低,各灌水处理(W1、W2、W3)中生物产量、籽粒产量和籽粒蛋白质含量随施氮量增加(168~240 kg/hm²)均无显著变化,而氮素收获指数、氮肥生产效率显著降低。

表3 不同水氮组合下冬小麦季氮肥的去向(¹⁵N微区试验)Table 3 The fate of N fertilizer in winter wheat season (¹⁵N microplot experiment)

处理 Treatments		植株总吸氮量 N recovered by wheat plant (kgN/hm ²)	氮肥吸收量 N fertilizer uptake of wheat plant (kgN/hm ²)	氮肥利用率 N fertilizer recovery rate (%)	氮肥耕层土壤 残留量 N fertilizer residual in plough soil layer(kgN/hm ²)	氮肥耕层土壤 残留率 N fertilizer residual rate in plough soil layer(%)	氮肥损失量 N fertilizer loss (kgN/hm ²)	氮肥损失率 N fertilizer loss rate(%)
灌水次数 Irrigation frenqucy	施氮量 N fertilizer (kgN/hm ²)							
0	0	224.3						
	168	281.0	46.4	27.7	72.7	43.3	48.9	29.0
	240	291.8	58.3	24.3	103.4	43.2	78.2	32.5
1	0	227.8						
	168	299.7	39.2	23.4	61.1	36.4	67.7	40.2
	240	304.2	51.9	21.6	84.4	35.2	103.8	43.2
2	0	239.9						
	168	304.0	40.3	24.0	57.3	34.2	70.4	41.8
	240	310.4	53.6	22.3	74.4	31.1	112.0	46.6
3	0	245.1						
	168	317.8	46.2	27.5	35.3	21.0	86.6	51.5
	240	333.1	58.1	24.2	44.5	18.6	137.4	57.2

表4 不同水氮处理的产量、品质及水、氮生产效率(大田试验)

Table 4 Yield ,quality and productive efficiency of N fertilizer and irrigation water (field experiment)

处理 Treatments		生物产量 Dry matter of total upground biomass (kg/hm ²)	籽粒产量 Grain yield (kg/hm ²)	籽粒蛋白质含量 Protein content of grain (%)	氮素收获指数 N harvest index (%)	氮肥生产效率 N fertilizer productive efficiency (kg/kgN)	灌水生产效率 Irrigation water productive efficiency(kg/mm)
灌水次数 Irrigation frenqucy	施氮量 N fertilizer (kgN/hm ²)						
0	0	12432 d	6250 f	13.6 b			
	168	17093 b	7152 d	14.2 a	63.5	80.6	
	240	15293 c	6668 e	14.3 a	57.2	26.2	
1	0	16977 b	7571 c	12.7 e			22.0
	168	18155 a	8149 ab	13.1 cd	62.0	51.6	16.6
	240	18101 ab	8070 ab	13.3 cd	61.9	31.2	23.4
2	0	17727 ab	7830 bc	12.8 e			13.2
	168	18343 a	8349 a	13.3 cd	64.2	46.3	10.0
	240	18003 ab	8343 a	13.4 c	63.3	32.1	14.0
3	0	17304 b	7713 bc	13.0 de			8.1
	168	18497 a	7870 bc	13.4 c	58.3	14.0	4.0
	240	17713 ab	7784 bc	13.5 bc	55.4	10.7	6.2

2.3 小麦生育后期不同水氮处理的0~200 cm土层体积含水量和硝态氮量的变化

如图2所示,0~100 cm各土层土壤体积含水量随土壤深度增加而升高,100~200 cm各土层则无显著变

化。随灌水次数增加,开花期和收获期0~100 cm各土层体积含水量显著增加,100~200 cm各土层体积含水量基本未受影响。

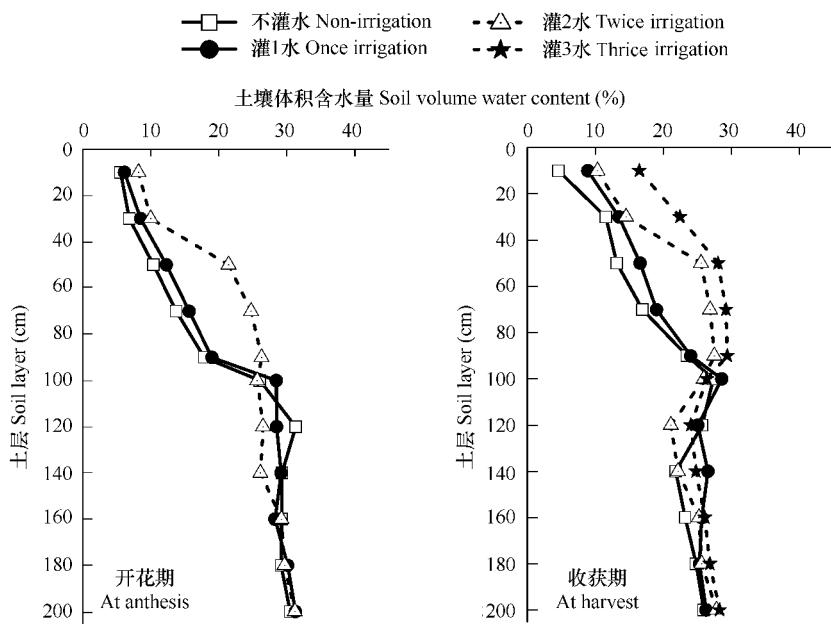


图2 开花期和收获期0~200 cm土壤剖面体积含水量

Fig. 2 The volume water content in 0~200 cm soil profile at anthesis and harvest

图3显示,从开花到收获,各施氮处理(N168、N240)0~200 cm各土层的硝态氮量发生了显著变化,不施氮处理(N0)则无明显改变。收获期不灌水(W0)条件下,施氮处理(N168、N240)的0~60 cm各土层硝态氮量较开花期显著提高,60~200 cm各土层硝态氮量几乎无变化;收获期灌水(W1、W2、W3)且施用氮肥处理(N168、N240),其0~20 cm土层的硝态氮量比开花期明显降低,而100~200 cm各土层硝态氮量显著提高,其中以高灌水频次处理(W3)的180~200 cm土层中硝态氮量增加最为明显,其0~20 cm土层硝态氮量降低亦最为显著。以上结果表明,从开花到收获,灌水促进了各施氮处理(N168、N240)硝态氮的向下迁移。

如图4所示,收获期不灌水(W0)条件下,施氮处理(N168、N240)0~100 cm土层硝态氮累积量显著高于开花期,这与小麦开花后吸氮强度降低,土壤氮素供应大于小麦植株需求有关;灌1至灌2水(W1、W2)且施氮(N168、N240)处理的0~100 cm和100~200 cm土层硝态氮累积量均显著高于开花期,0~200 cm土层中硝态氮的增加可能部分来自土壤深层的硝态氮向上运移,部分来自土壤中其他氮素形态的转化,不同来源比例还有待深入研究;灌3水条件下,收获期高施氮处理(N240)的0~100 cm土层硝态氮累积量比开花期有所降低,推测与浇扬花水导致硝态氮下移有关。收获期硝态氮累积量结果显示(图4),在各灌水(W1、W2、W3)处理中,施氮处理(N168、N240)的0~100 cm土层硝态氮累积量随灌水次数增加呈下降趋势,而100~200 cm土层硝态氮累积量则呈上升趋势,且100~200 cm土层硝态氮累积量显著高于开花期,表明从开花到收获期间0~100 cm土层中部分硝态氮迁移到了100~200 cm土层中。随施氮量(0~240 kg/hm²)增加,开花期和收获期各水分处理中0~100 cm和100~200 cm硝态氮累积量均有不同程度的增加。

经数据拟合,获得灌水次数(W)、施氮量(N)与收获期0~100 cm土层残留NO₃⁻-N累积量(Y_{0~100})的回归方程:Y_{0~100} = 5.155 + 81.2406W + 0.3121N - 25.3524W² + 0.001468N² + 0.03889WN (*r* = 0.9761 **),其中灌水的一次项(*p* = 0.007, *t* = 3.754)和二次项(*p* = 0.0057, *t* = 3.932)均达到极显著水平,其余各项系数均不显著。表明在本试验中,灌水次数是导致收获期0~100 cm土层残留NO₃⁻-N累积量变化的主导因素。

将灌水次数(W)、施氮量(N)与收获期100~200 cm土层残留NO₃⁻-N累积量(Y_{100~200})进行回归分析,获得回归方程:Y_{100~200} = 49.852 + 41.5025W + 0.1679N - 8.6831W² + 0.000571N² + 0.2416WN (*r* = 0.9905 **),

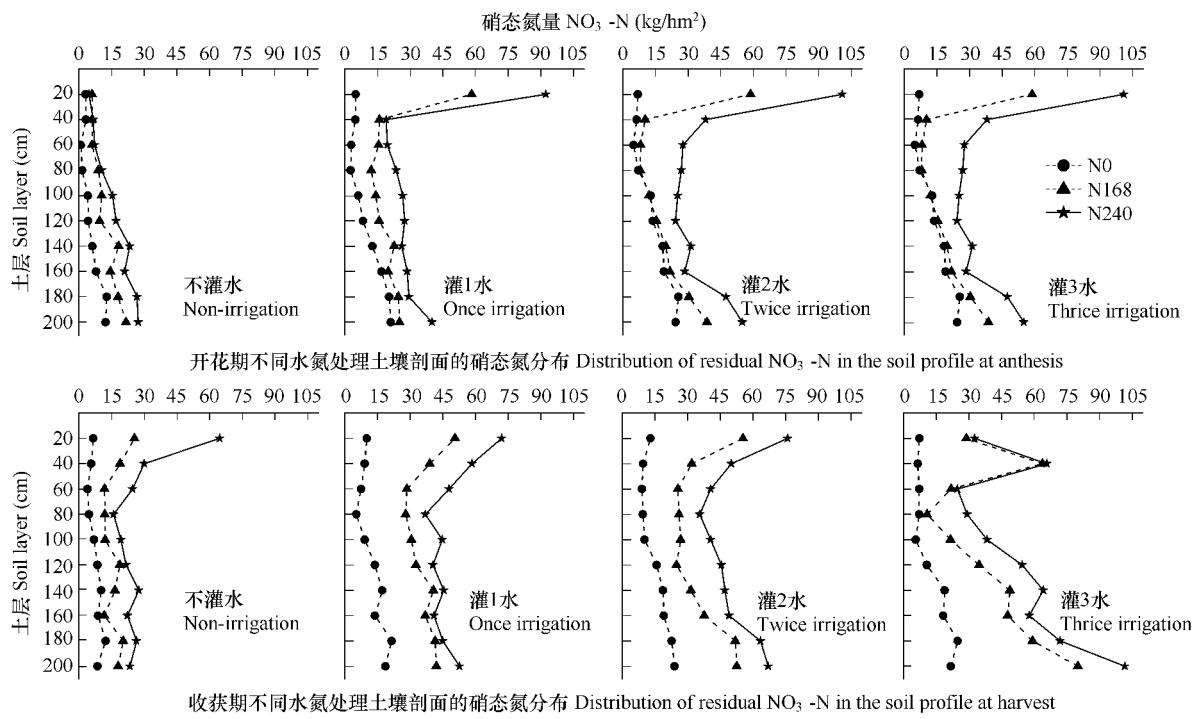


图3 开花期和收获期不同水氮处理0~200 cm 土壤剖面残留硝态氮的分布

Fig. 3 The distribution of residual NO_3^- -N in 0~200 cm soil profile at anthesis and harvest

其中水氮互作效应($p = 0.0007, t = 5.746$)达到极显著水平,灌水的一次项达到显著水平($p = 0.0346, t = 2.6164$)。即水氮互作效应是决定收获期100~200 cm土层残留 NO_3^- -N累积量变化的主导因素,且灌水效应大于施氮效应。

3 讨论

大量单因素试验结果表明,施氮或灌水均显著影响硝态氮的积累和淋失,硝态氮累积量随着施氮量的增加而增加^[15,16],土壤供水量越高,土体硝态氮的淋洗量越大^[18]。高亚军等^[19]的水氮互作研究表明,施氮量是造成土壤中硝态氮累积的主要因素,灌水量对硝态氮累积量的影响较小。石维等^[20]的研究表明,施氮量对0~100 cm土体硝态氮累积量有显著影响,水氮交互作用对100~200 cm土层硝态氮累积量影响不显著。本研究结果显示,灌水是导致收获期0~100 cm土层中 NO_3^- -N累积量提高的主导因素,施氮量和灌水共同影响了硝态氮向深层的淋失,且灌水效应大于施氮效应,这与前人研究结果不一致。分析其原因,当与各研究的土壤肥力不同有关。高亚军、石维等^[19,20]的试验土壤中基础速效氮含量(分别为28.9、13.5 mg/kg)和有机质含量(分别为10.2、13.3 g/kg)均显著低于本试验土壤(速效氮含量102.4 mg/kg、有机质含量23.8 g/kg)。已有研究表明,土壤物理性质显著影响冬小麦生育期硝态氮淋洗^[21],肥地土壤各粒级微团聚体储存和供给氮素的能力均大于瘦地土壤各粒级微团聚体^[22],施氮量为120~240 kg/hm²时,高肥力土壤中残留肥料氮以有机结合态存在的数量远远高于硝态氮和铵态氮^[17]。本试验田是多年秸秆还田的高肥力田,因而具有较高的残体固持和有机氮形式固定能力,能固定更多的肥料氮,另有研究表明,在一定范围内,有机氮矿化和硝化量随土壤含水量增加而增加^[23],硝化速率在体积水分含量在42%~43.5%之间时达到最大^[24],本试验中增加灌水次数使0~100 cm土壤体积含水量提高,但各层体积含水量仍低于42%,在促进硝化范围之内。

Elrick^[25]发现,当灌水强度大于土壤入渗速率时,易形成优势流,溶质很快淋出;而当灌水强度小于土壤入渗速率时,水与溶质都通过土壤基质进行迁移,两者无明显差异。本试验结果显示(图4),从开花到小麦收获,全生育期不灌水(W0)条件下施氮处理(N168,N240)的0~60 cm各土层硝态氮量显著提高,60~200 cm各土层硝态氮量无显著变化。结合开花后的降水情况(最大降雨量小于30 mm),表明强度低于30 mm的水

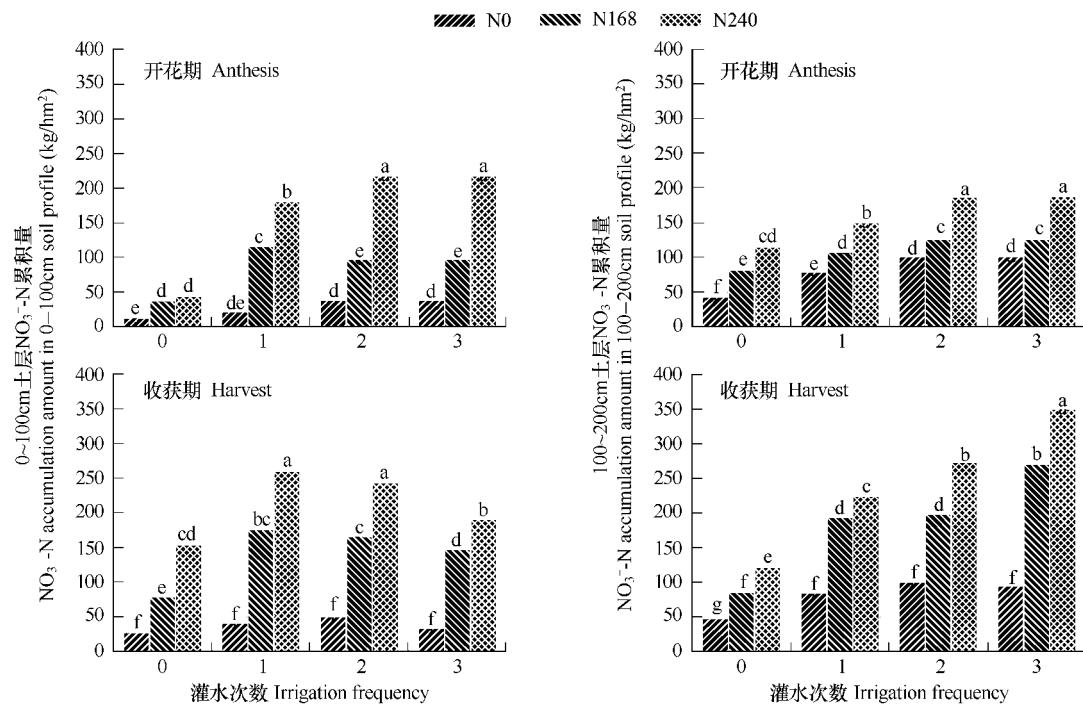


图4 开花期和收获期不同水氮处理 0~100 cm 和 100~200 cm 土层 NO₃⁻-N 累积量

Fig. 4 The accumulation amount of NO₃⁻-N in 0~100 cm and 100~200 cm soil profile at anthesis and harvest

分输入不会将硝态氮淋洗到深层。各灌水处理(W1, W2, W3)中,每次灌水60 mm,灌溉在增加土壤湿度时,因大量重力水下渗加剧了土壤硝态氮的运移。其可能机理是:在低湿度土壤中的硝态氮全部或部分以固体硝酸盐形态存在,在土壤中是不移动的;在高湿度土壤中的硝态氮主要以硝酸根离子形态存在于土壤溶液中,含有硝酸根离子的土壤溶液在向下运移过程中不断溶解土壤中的固体硝酸盐,增加其浓度,处于湿润锋的土壤溶液有可能一直处于“前沿”状态,不断溶解固体硝酸盐,不断增加浓度,但如果后面没有溶液补充,湿润锋的高浓度溶液将不再继续移动^[26],由此收获期大量硝态氮累积于100~200 cm土层。

依据本试验研究结果和上述分析,在高肥力条件下,在保证产量、品质的前提下,减少灌水次数、低强度灌溉及减量施氮是有效降低土壤硝态氮累积和潜在淋洗的重要途径。

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